10. For preventiog conflicts betwcea the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strli.t vigilance to be exjrcised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guaid should be strengthened, expanded, upgiaded technically with ihe State-of-t.ie-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponary and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigeaous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency Stare or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty conce.s'sions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at comps-ieu'-e upgradation to the state-of-the.art level to all the three categories with priority •o the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also *hi* technically upgraded by inductiori of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the loca tion of all types of fish, study impact of different technoloijies and ecological change. There should be proper coordi nation and cotaperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this piirpos;.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery risources Which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and the-ir cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing houbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as i'a island f?roups o: Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fish'rmen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities,

18. The Gov:rnment should givj priority to trainin,g fishermen/fis'aerwomen. in handling new equipment, larger vessels and now fishing techniques besides fish handling and proces'sing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/ effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision , on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3—5 years.

BICP study in soft drink industry

2063. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: Will th; Minister of FQOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in the last two years commissioned a Bureau of T-ndustrial Cost and Pricing (BICP) study on the soft drink industry;

(b) if so, the terms of referencs;

(c) whether a report has been submitted to BICP;

(d) if so, details of each of its Endings;

(e) the names of each bottler from whom information was sought by BICPJ and

(f) the details of information sought and the information provided by these bottlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) No. Cost price study on the soft drink industry through BICP was commissioned during the last two years.

(b) to (f) fa view (a) above, does not arise. However, BICP had undertaken a study in respect of certain products including soft drinks during 1995-96 to ascertain whether Excise Duty concessions announced in the Union Budget of 1995-96 were passed on to the consumers or not.

बिहार में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग

2064. **श्री नागमणि :** क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में इस समय कार्यरत खाद्य प्रसंस्करणों उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार इस राज्य में और अधिक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एकक स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलीप राय) : (क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग संगठित और असंगठित दोनों क्षेत्रों में हैं। इसलिए बिहार राज्य में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगोंकी संख्या के बारे में सूचना केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती। उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (1993-94) के अनुसार बिहार राज्य में खाद्य उत्पाद तथा पेय बनाने वाली 451 फैक्टरियां थीं।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय स्वंय किसी राज्य में किसी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिट की स्थापना नहीं करती। वैसे मंत्रालय अपनी योजना स्कीमों के तहत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिटों की स्थापना। विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार के संगठनों आदि को वित्तिय सहायता देता हैं।

Potential for fruits and vegetables processing industries in Maharashtra

2065. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharashtra despite having great Potential for fruits and vegetables processing industries does not have much impact in this sector in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost these industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE QF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY); (a) Fruits and Vegetables processing industry in Maharashtra has t'lC highest installed, capacity amounting to 17.77 p?r cent of the total installed capacity in the country, although, the percentage of fruits and vegetables produced in the State is about 6.88 per cent.

(b) and (c) The constraints faced by the industry have been non-availability of suitable varieties of fruits and vegetables at reasonable price, short period of availability, high cost of raw-material